





# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., 215 N. 3rd St., Richmond, Va.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

## Public Meeting.

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of this city, on Thursday next, the 9th inst., to be held at the Court House, at 12 m., for the purpose of responding to the appeal of Governor Vance, in behalf of the army. Citizens of the county of Wake are respectfully invited to attend.

We have always been among the number of those who carried about us a prejudice against General Pemberton; and we adopted much of the common version that was felt towards him, as a military man.

We were present in the Senate, the other day, when Senator Wigfall championed General Johnston; and we were so familiar with the qualities of that Senator that we were quite aware of the vindictiveness of his animosities, and the cratic habits of his faculties, especially in matters requiring precision. We were prepared, therefore, to find that he would lose sight of strict accuracy in his specifications, and remain open to severe criticism, when the truth should be made to appear. But we were not prepared for such a clear exposure as General Pemberton makes of the Senator. His facts are altogether inaccurately stated; and General Pemberton's defence against the accusation is perfect.

It has been announced by the Yankee press, and the announcement has been published by us, that Gen. Sigelton and Judge Hughes, prominent northern politicians, had obtained passports from Lincoln to visit Richmond. Some Yankee papers say the object of their mission is to convince the rebels of the hopelessness of further resistance; others, that they come on business of a private and pecuniary nature. They arrived at Fairfax, on James River, on Monday last, but the freshest in the river prevented the running of our boats, and delayed their arrival in Richmond.

These visits of Northern gentry are always covered with a cloud of mystery, and it is impossible to learn anything positive about them. We are generally left to conjecture as to their objects, and their present visit has started many number of rumors. But, the most absurd, is a report given by the *Richmond Dispatch* that the object of the present visit "is purely commercial; their business being nothing more nor less than to make arrangements for buying cotton and tobacco for their Government and selling to our Government beef and bacon. It is a queer story; we give it as we hear it."

We think it more than likely that their mission is one of Lincoln's own making, to attempt to divert us from an earnest prosecution of the war, distract our councils, and divide our people.

## War News.

**PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.**  
By the latest advices, there was no change in the military situation around Petersburg. Comparative quiet reigned, along the whole line, and even in the vicinity of the anticipated scene of hostilities, it is said no hostility is apparent. The enemy has his troops still massed on our right, and affairs continue to look threatening; but both armies at present are mud-bound, and unable to move.

## FROM SHERMAN.

We are still without further intelligence of the movements of Sherman. The continued rains of the past few days have in all probability stopped all military operations with him, as well as with Grant and Schofield.

There are many estimates given of the strength of Sherman's army. Northern papers represent it at 75,000 men, but this is generally believed to be an over estimate. It is said that Gen. Wade Hampton reported his force to consist of four corps of infantry of seven thousand men each, and a body of cavalry numbering some four or five thousand. His artillery will perhaps swell the numbers of his main column to thirty-five or forty thousand men. We believe this estimate to be correct, or nearly so.

## FROM NEWBERN.

The *Goldboro State Journal* says that its information from Newbern is, that there is no formidable body of troops there. At Core Creek we think there is a force of two or three regiments and they are probably covering the party engaged in re-building the railroad. In a few days we shall know definitely.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—"Attractive Sundries," by D. C. Murray & Co.; B. F. Grady, Exchange Broker; \$100 Reward for a stolen Watch; Arrest of runaway, in Catawba Co.; Stray cow taken up; the W. & W. Railroad notice; Negro Auction; and Vials, Bottles and Jugs wanted; also, the extensive sale of Furniture, &c., by Tucker, Andrews & Co.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Gen. Braxton Bragg were in this city yesterday.

The Houston papers say that the sugar crop in Texas will not be as large as was expected; instead of thousands of hog-heads there will be hundreds.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**—The *Goldboro State Journal* has received a copy of a Yankee Wilmington newspaper styled *The Herald of the Union*, printed at the office of the *North Carolina*. The *Journal* says: The leading editorial is headed "Subjugation," and its first sentence is as follows: "The people of Wilmington are subjugated." The object of the article is to show that "subjugation" is not so bad after all, and New Orleans and Savannah are cited as places where it may be seen in all its glory, and where it may be seen that subjugation is only a "big word" and has "lost its terror to those of the Southern people who have bowed their necks to the Yankee yoke." This article seems to be written by no new-comer.

There is one other short editorial on "Foundering," showing the writer's notion of the efforts now making by our Government. It speaks of Sherman pushing on—had heard of him last at Charlotte. Beauregard, it says, "the ablest general next to Lee in the rebel army," has been kicked out of command because of his inability to check Sherman, and J. E. Johnston, "whom Davis abused because he didn't stop Sherman on the march from Chattanooga to Atlanta," is put in Beauregard's place. "It may be," says the writer, that Davis designs his army to keep on retreating, and then force him to give up the great effort to retake the war has produced."

The *Yankee* editor complains of the *Wilmington* *Standard*. Gen. Hawley has command of the District of Wilmington, as Provost Marshal General. The theatre is open, and on Thursday last, Miss Eliza Bridges was to have performed *Blancie*, in "Fazio." The only other names appearing in the advertisement are those of Miss Selma Warner and Miss Ida Morton. The prices of admission are Dress Circle \$1, Parquette 50 cts. Centre Gallery \$1. Nobody seems to be here.

From the *Standard* of the 24th this *Yankee* sheet copies an article in which the following passages occur: "We hope our test, but we confess we fear that Sherman will not be routed, or even seriously checked." "We hear that what has been said in other words, that the enemy will continue to overrun and occupy the country."

## From the South.

### FROM UPPER GEORGIA.

The telegraph line between Atlanta and West Point is still disabled.

North Georgia is filled with predatory bands of thieves and deserters.

It is rumored that the enemy have reinforced Dalton with two brigades. A movement on Rome is expected.

There are now only nine miles of track to lay to complete the West Point road to Atlanta, three miles of the last Point, and six miles between there and Atlanta.

Dalton is the only fortified post now occupied by the enemy.

### FROM THE TRINITY MISSISSIPPI.

A Government courier has arrived from the Trans-Mississippi with dispatches of importance. He reports everything quiet in that department.

General Price left Missouri with five thousand men when he entered the State with his claims to have accomplished all the objects of his mission and to have harassed the enemy severely.

A dispute has arisen in the newspapers at Shreveport between General Price and Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, with regard to results of the campaign.

In a military point of view, everything is quiet in the Trans-Mississippi. The rivers are higher now than they have been for many years; but no apprehensions is felt of a bad season by the Yankees.

Blockade-running between Cayessee and the West Indies is carried on very successfully, perhaps rivaling in this respect, the ports of Wilmington and Charleston. Quite a number of steamers run in and out of Cayessee harbor in the course of a fortnight.

The Government stores in Texas and at San Antonio are full of clothing and other necessities.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans is believed, by high authority in the Trans-Mississippi, to be intended for Galveston and not for Mobile.

The Army of the Trans-Mississippi is in excellent spirits and condition. The troops are well supplied with clothing, food and munitions of war. All that is required to satisfy them completely is new issue, and plenty of it, to pay off debts.

The message of Governor Allen, of Louisiana, strongly urges the placing of two hundred thousand negroes in the army as pioneers, wagoners, etc. The message meets with universal approbation in Louisiana.

Mr. Mohl crossed the Mississippi river the other day, direct from Mexico, and represents everything in good condition on that side of the great stream. He says everything is abundant over there, and that people scarcely feel the war is going on. There are no Federal forces now at any point in Texas, and it is thought generally that it will be a long time before they make any demonstration upon any part of Texas.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a law taxing distillers of intoxicating drinks one thousand dollars, and dealers in them, wholesale and retail, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, in the shape of licenses, and five per cent. on the amount of sales. This is to be collected in specie or State treasury notes.

### FROM LOUISIANA.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Register*, writing from Clinton, Louisiana, gives the annexed news:

Yankee troops continue to pass down the river. The number thus far estimated to be about forty thousand. Mobile, it is thought, will be attacked.

A large military camp has been established a few miles above New Orleans at Bonnet Lake. Red River is being obstructed, and fortifications erected along its banks.

Prices are rising and recruiting his army a few miles from Shreveport.

It is thought that another expedition to Western Louisiana will not soon be made by the enemy.

A large number of vessels are clearing from New Orleans for Matamoros. The principal trade of the city is with that port. It is stated many old New Orleans merchants are going to reside there.

The Legislature of Louisiana is in session at Shreveport. Exacting times are expected.

## Gen. Pemberton's Card.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

RICHMOND, Feb. 22, 1865.  
Gentlemen—I have endured in silence, with what patience I could, the free use of my name by those who have from time to time endeavored to caricature the public. I had hoped to have dismissed malice and to have silenced scandal by unostentatious diligence in the duties of a subordinate position. I had to doubt that a more calamitous period in the future would have justly demanded, and I was content to wait for the vindication of my military reputation until the country should be at rest, and the public confidence should have been successfully accomplished.

Upon my return to Richmond, night before last, however, I was shown, in the *Enquirer* of the 8th inst., a report of the remarks of Senator Wigfall, in which I am again unnecessarily made the text of an invective against the President, and the foil for enunciation upon General Johnston. I therefore avow the use of your columns, that I may make the spirit of persecution which this pursues me, and refuse the loose statements which the Senator has thrown out as seriously as if each were a pointed arrow directed at the character of a soldier whose reputation is all that remains of his worldly estate.

The following extracts from Mr. Wigfall's remarks contain the statements to which I have reference. I will show beyond cavil that they are incorrect in fact, and inconsistent in significance, and I demand from the public a dispassionate hearing. Mr. Wigfall says:

"Why is the correspondence in regard to the Vicksburg affair, about which we were wont to hear so much, allowed to slumber among the rubbish in the War Office? Is it because Pemberton had an order from Richmond in his pocket to hold Vicksburg at all hazards?"

Thrice "Gen. Pemberton" informed Gen. Johnston of the movements of Grant, before Vicksburg was surrendered, and inquired what course he should pursue. Each time this "falling back General" responded, "attack him at once and I will co-operate with you." Did Pemberton attack? No! Doubtless he had orders from Richmond not to attack Grant. When Pemberton marched his army back into Vicksburg it was against the judgment of General Johnston, who told him that if he carried his army in he would be beleaguered. Did Pemberton heed Johnston? No! He marched his army back into the doomed city and was compelled to surrender. Pemberton wrote to Johnston to propose to Grant to let him (Pemberton) march out with his army. Johnston's reply was that of a soldier. "No! if I make such a proposition it will be an admission of my weakness." But, said Johnston, "why make any such proposition? Cut your way through—let me know what you select and I will co-operate with you."

This Pemberton agreed to, and Johnston started with his army to the point designated by Pemberton, but just before reaching it, a courier came up and informed him that Vicksburg and the garrison had been surrendered.

In another place, speaking of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Wigfall says: "It was inadvisable that the President should give him (Gen. Taylor) this place because the appointment accorded with what was already said and believed of the President, that he consulted his own prejudices and partialities and not the good of the country. The country recoiled when Gen. Pemberton, whose loyalty (Mr. Wigfall) could not doubt, though he had come to us late, had been brought from Captain to Colonel, Brigadier General, Major General and finally Lieutenant General, before he had even seen the flag of an enemy's gun."

This last thrust brings in the most gratuitous and insidious may be the first, replied to, I came to Virginia on the 26th April, 1861. Generals Johnston and Magruder were not more than a few hours in advance of me. My resolution to do so having been taken long beforehand, and being well known to my associates in the army, I was detained until that time by nothing but the remoteness of my station and the deliberation extended by my adopted State, Virginia. Least I should, in ratification of the oath of allegiance, the first vote ever given in my life, General Johnston, General R. S. Garnett and I tendered our services simultaneously to the Confederate government.

My first commission after I left the United States was that of Lieutenant Colonel in the active army of Virginia, dated 25th April, 1861. General Johnston—whose commission as Brigadier General, dated from 25th April, 1861, happens at this time to be in my possession—arranged my rank as well as my assignment to himself as a "junior General" before I reached Richmond. While on duty under this commission at Norfolk, Gen. Lee communicated to me my appointment as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and explained that he had my commission retained in order that it might be so dated as to give me my proper rank. My promotion to Major General was made while I was on duty in South Carolina, under General Lee, whom I thereupon succeeded in the command of the Department. I was made Lieutenant General upon being assigned to the command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. I can say with all sincerity that I have never solicited promotion; I have never asked for or used anybody's aid or influence for my advancement; I have endeavored to discharge the duties of every station with equal industry and earnestness; and, when it became apparent that I could no longer be acceptably employed in the rank to which I had been elevated, I lost no time in seeking to render what service I could, in that lower sphere in which I entered at the very outset of this struggle.

I first saw "the flashing of the enemy's guns" in Florida, on the 24th January, 1862, and took an active part in every battle of the Mexican war except Buena Vista. I was in immediate command, and defeated the enemy at Port Royal, Ferry, in Santa Carolina, on the 14th January, 1862, while a Brigadier General; and while in command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, conducted the operations and made the dispositions which resulted in the repulse of the enemy on James Island, in June, 1862.

The curt criticism of the Senator upon the Vicksburg campaign embraces the main features of those persistent misrepresentations which have injuriously affected my military reputation. My full vindication, therefore, involves a review of that campaign. This I shall prepare at some future day. For the present, I must content myself with brief response to the points presented in Mr. Wigfall's remarks, taking them up *as they come* and in the order in which they are presented.

Firstly. In reply to the Senator's interrog-

atory whether I "had in my pocket an order from Richmond to hold Vicksburg at all hazards," I state that I had no such order, and that the only communication I received from Richmond relative to the holding of Vicksburg was the President's telegram of the 7th of May, previous to the battle of Bitter Creek, which is in my published official report.

## It is as follows:

"I am anxiously expecting intelligence of your further active operations. Want of transportation of supplies must compel the enemy to seek a junction with their fleet, after a few days absence from it. To hold both Port Hudson and Vicksburg is necessary to a connection with the trans-Mississippi. You may expect whatever it is in my power to do."

Secondly. In reply to the Senator's statement that "Gen. Pemberton informed Gen. Johnston of the movements of Grant, before Vicksburg was surrendered, and inquired what course he should pursue," and that each time Gen. Johnston responded "attack him at once and I will co-operate with you," I have to say that on numerous occasions I did inform Gen. Johnston of the movements and all dispositions of the enemy, while he threatened a landing, after he had landed and during the investment. I had no orders from Richmond not to attack Grant. I am not true that on three occasions Gen. Johnston "replied to me 'attack at once I will co-operate with you.'" On but three occasions did he direct or advise me to attack, viz: on the 1st and 21st May, and on the 12th of the same month—all of them prior to the investment. The order of the 1st May directed me to "concentrate and attack Grant immediately on his landing." This order Gen. Johnston says in his report, was in response to a telegram from me informing him that "a furious battle has been going on since daylight just below Fort Gibson." The signing of a "furious battle" necessarily implied the presence of the enemy. Gen. Johnston, therefore, ordered me to attack the enemy upon the happening of that which he knew to have already happened. It was *ex post facto*. The order of the 21st May directed, "if Grant crosses, unite all your troops to beat him."

This order was given after the enemy had crossed, the battle of Port Gibson had been fought, and Gen. Bowen had been defeated. The third occasion on which Gen. Johnston ordered me to attack, and the only occasion on which such an order was accompanied by a "promise to co-operate" was on the 18th May, when I was directed to attack the enemy's force at Clinton. Liberal compliance with this order was rendered absolutely impracticable by the dispositions of the enemy, applied to me at the moment. I was about to commence its execution. It is deplorable that, if I had obeyed that order, I should have been inevitably overtaken with disaster. I should have found myself confronted by two corps of the enemy, each larger than my army, while a third corps, superior in numbers to my entire force hung upon my flank, ready to press upon my rear. It is evident from Gen. Johnston's letter of the 14th May, (next day,) that he did not expect me to comply with this order, as he therein suggests dispositions totally inconsistent with the order of the 18th. The proposed co-operation was rendered impossible by the fact that General Johnston, on the 14th, was forced by the enemy to move further away from the point to which he directed me to march. He informed me of this movement on the 14th, and notified me at the same time of his intention to continue the movement northward on the next day.

Thirdly. Mr. Wigfall says: "When Pemberton marched his army back into Vicksburg, it was against the judgment of Gen. Johnston, who told him that if he carried his army in he would be beleaguered. Did Pemberton heed Johnston? No! He marched his army back into the doomed city and was compelled to surrender. Pemberton wrote to Johnston to propose to Grant to let him (Pemberton) march out with his army. Johnston's reply was that of a soldier. 'No! if I make such a proposition it will be an admission of my weakness.' But, said Johnston, 'why make any such proposition? Cut your way through—let me know what you select and I will co-operate with you.'"

Fourthly. Mr. Wigfall says: "Pemberton wrote to Johnston to propose to Grant to let him march out with his army. Johnston's reply was that of a soldier. 'No! if I make such a proposition, it will be an admission of my weakness.' But, said Johnston, 'why make any such proposition? Cut your way through. Let me know what you select and I will co-operate with you.'"

These assertions are so widely at variance with the facts of the case that I deem it best to introduce in full General Johnston's letter referred to. On the 22d of June I sent to General Johnston a letter, of which I have no copy, but which, in substance, suggested that he did not feel able to continue his assistance he should make propositions to Grant to pass my army out with his arms and equipments; but expressing the opinion that I could hold out fifteen days longer, and the hope of our being able still to raise the siege by a co-operative effort.

To this General Johnston sent the following reply, which was never received by me, but a copy of which he furnished me after the capitulation:

June 27, 1863.  
Your despatch of the 22d received. Gen. E. K. Smith's troops have been mismanaged, and have fallen back to Delta. I have sent a special messenger urging him to assume direct command. The determined spirit you manifest and his expected operations encourage me to hope something may yet be done to save Vicksburg and to postpone both the modes suggested of merely extricating the garrison.

Negotiations with Grant for the relief of the garrison, should it become necessary, must be made by you. It would be a confession of weakness on my part, which I ought not to make, to propose them. When it becomes necessary to make terms they may be considered as made under my authority."

General Johnston on the 31 July, forty-seven days after the investment, despatched me the following letter, which I received in Vicksburg on the 10th July, six days after the capitulation.

CAMP NEAR BIRDSON'S FERRY, July 31.  
Your despatch of 28th was destroyed by messenger. He states that Gen. Smith's troops were driven back to Monroe. This statement and his account of your condition make me think it necessary to create a diversion, and thus enable you to cut your way out, if the time has arrived for you to do this. Of that time I cannot judge. I hope, as it depends upon your condition, to hope, to attack the enemy in your front the 7th, and your co-operation will be necessary. The manner and

the proper point for you to bring the garrison out must be determined by you from your superior knowledge of the ground and distribution of the enemy's forces.

Our firing will show you where we are engaged. If Vicksburg cannot be saved the garrison must.

I have given General Johnston's despatches verbatim. Where does the Senator find these in any of our communications from General Johnston to me the spirited response to my suggestion that he should propose terms to Grant? "Why make such a proposition? Cut your way through; let me know what you select, and I will co-operate with you." No, sir, this was not the reply of Johnston, the soldier, out of Wigfall, the Senator.

## The Senator goes on to say:

"This Pemberton agreed to, and Johnston started with his army to the point designated by Pemberton, but just before reaching it, a courier came up and informed him that Vicksburg and the garrison had been surrendered." Now let us see what were the facts of the case. Under date of June 21, in reply to a communication of the 14th from Gen. Johnston, asking my views as to the best points for a co-operative attempt to relieve the garrison of Vicksburg, I addressed him the following despatches:

"Your despatches of 14th and 16th received. It is absolutely impossible, in your opinion, to raise the siege with our combined efforts, and that nothing more can be done to extricate the garrison. I suggest, giving up all information in time to act, you move to the north of the railroad, drive in the enemy's pickets at night and at daylight next morning engage him heavily with skirmishers, occupying him during the entire day, and that on that night I move by the railroad road by Hawkins's ferry, to which point you should previously send a brigade of cavalry, with two field batteries, to build a bridge there and hold that ferry; also Hall's and Baldwin's to cover my crossing at Hawkins's. I shall not be able to move with my artillery and wagons. I suggest this as the best plan, because all the other roads are too strongly entrenched, and the enemy in too heavy force, for a reasonable prospect of success, unless you move in sufficient force to compel him to abandon his communications with Soper's, which I still hope we may be able to do. I await your orders. Capt. Cooper understands all my views and will explain further."

To this communication I received no reply. Gen. Johnston did not inform me whether his suggestions met his approval or not. I was even entirely ignorant whether my despatch had been received by him. I had informed him on the 22d June, that I might still hold out fifteen days longer. I anxiously awaited his response until the 13th day; none came. There remained but three days of this period, and then, firmly believing that there was not a hope of assistance from Gen. Johnston, with the assent of my General officers, I initiated the steps which resulted in the capitulation, which I then believed and still believe to have been for the best interests of the country.

On the 26th May, three days after the investment, I despatched General Johnston, "An arm will be necessary to relieve Vicksburg, and that quickly. Will it be sent?" On the next day I again despatched him: "The men credit and are encouraged by a report that you are near with a large force. They are fighting in good spirits, and the organization is complete." It is thus seen that from the first I urged Gen. Johnston to come to my assistance. My effective force, infantry and artillery, on 16th June, was about 17,000. Gen. Johnston in his official report states his effective force of all arms to have been at that time about 26,800. Had he marched to my relief with these troops, I believe the garrison could have been rescued, and, perhaps, the siege have been raised.

It is evident from the facts adduced, that Mr. Wigfall, in this matter, has taken an unfair advantage of my position before the public. His terse sentences and free use of quotation marks, have combined to give his allegations an effect contrary to that due to actual facts in the case; inconsistent with Gen. Johnston's published report, and unjustly and gratuitously injurious to me. Besides this, he has made utterly unfounded insinuations as to a secret correspondence between the authorities at Richmond and myself, to which General Johnston was not privy; and upon these fruits of his imagination and creation of his rhetoric, he constructs an edifice of attack upon the Government and myself, at a very moment that he proclaims himself an advocate of harmony and reconciliation and a champion of justice to at least one officer whose reputation has been assailed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. C. PEMBERTON.

**THE QUESTION OF A STATE CONVENTION.**  
The House of Delegates of Virginia recently passed a resolution to submit to the people, at the general election on the fourth Thursday of this month, whether or not a convention of the State shall be called.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE,**  
BY TICKER, ANDREWS & CO.

**Of Foreign Good and Furniture,**  
On Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The entire lot of Colly & Co's Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Office Furniture.

ALSO—

- 1 case of superior Envelopes (Letter and Official).
- 1 case of Agate Buttons, 212 great gross.
- 1 case of Hair Brushes, 11 doz.
- 1 case of Lead Pencils, 150 gross.
- 1 case of Leather Card Cases, 636 pr.
- 1 case of Suspender Buttons, 103 great gross.
- 1 case of Bone Buttons 85 great gross.
- 1 case of Hair Pins, 137 doz.
- 72 kegs White Lead.
- 1 bale bagging, Twelve.
- 16 cases Numbers, 617 doz.
- 2 cases Com. Table Paper.
- 2 cases Clark's Spool Cotton.
- 1 case Mohair Lustre for Ladies' Dresses.
- 13 Marble Pattern Toilet Sets Crockery.
- 12 extra Soap Stands.
- 13 extra Tooth Brush Stands.
- 12 White Granite Coffee Pots.
- 12 " " Tea Pots.
- 12 " " Sugar Dishes.
- 12 " " Cream Pots.
- 1 case English Axes.
- 60 sets " " Cups and Saucers.
- 102 Chambers.
- 268 Bowls, [last].
- 26 pieces Heavy Dandies Bagging.
- 25 coils Manila Rope.
- 1 case Ladies' Gaiters.
- 1 case Gent's Cavalry Boots.
- 3 cases Box Coffee Mills.
- 1 case French Brandy.
- 1 beautiful Young Stallion, "Black Prince," recently killed and gentle under saddle and in harness (also at last).

We invite the attention of dealers to the above, as it is an important one.  
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.  
Auction and Commission Merchants.  
March 6-dtd

## TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. E. TRAASMAN, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## From Petersburg.

**PETERSBURG, March 2.**—There are no new movements on these lines. The condition of the ground is such as to preclude the probability of an early action, though the enemy may attempt a move at any moment. There has been three days of unbroken quiet.

## Confederate Congress.

**RICHMOND, March 3.**—The Senate passed the House bill to change the mode of filling vacancies among commissioned officers of companies, battalions and regiments of the army; also, the House bill authorizing the promotion of officers for distinguished valor, skill or for competency or general merit; also, passed Senate bill relieving from duty in the hospital, all stewards and other male employees in hospitals, between 18 and 45, who have not been disabled or declared unfit for service.

The House adopted a resolution to adjourn, with the consent of the Senate, on Wednesday the 8th—yes 31, nays 25.

The committee of conference on the currency bill, was discharged from further consideration of the subject, which is equivalent to its rejection.

## Northern News.

**RICHMOND, March 3.**—Northern papers contain army letters from Hatcher's Run, dated 15th inst., which says: we are now under marching orders, having received instructions to be ready to march at a moment's notice. We expect to have another tilt for the possession of the South Side Railroad and look for a heavy engagement. Gen. Meade left Washington on Monday night, on his return to the front.

Tennessee has ratified the new State Constitution.

A letter from Fairfax, in the *Merald* relative to Gen. Sigelton, says neither by word nor deed does he permit in any nature or extent his mission to transpire.

The National Intelligencer says "we have reason to believe he has gone to Richmond, not upon private business, but to see what may be done by him to bring about peace."

Gold in New York, 201.

European advices of the 15th ult., announce Cardinal Wiseman is dying. The Confederate steamer *Olinda* was last heard from at Ferrie, Spain, and was there on the 10th.

The Confederate loss in London was fifty four to fifty-six.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ATTRACTIVE SUNDRIES.

Children's Shoes, Hoop Skirts and English Mustard in bottles, for sale by  
D. C. MURRAY & CO.  
March 6-dtd Auction and Commission Merchants.

### NEGRO AUCTION.

On Tuesday next, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, we will sell at auction 20 fine negroes. Among them is a first rate seamstress, ironer and washer. The others are men, boys and girls, and all are number and negroes and sold for no fault.  
March 6-dtd W. F. ASKEW & CO.

### VIALS, JUGS, BOTTLES, &c.

Parties having Vials, Bottles, Jugs, &c., will render good service by offering them for sale at the office of the Medical Purveyor, near the R. & G. R. R. Depot.  
Surg. A. HUGH STOCKELL,  
March 6-dtd. MED. PURVEY